

XXXV.—*Two new Glossophagine Bats from Central America.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE British Museum has recently received from Mr. C. F. Underwood three specimens of a new Glossophagine bat which, although nearly related to *Chæronycteris*, cannot be referred to that genus, but requires a new one for its reception. In working it out I have also found a *Chæronycteris* in the Museum collection to need description.

HYLONYCTERIS, gen. nov.

External characters as in *Chæronycteris*, the nose-leaf, ears, index-finger, interfemoral membrane, and tail all as in that genus.

Dental formula :—

$$I. \frac{2}{0}, C. \frac{1}{1}, P. \frac{2}{3}, M. \frac{3}{3} \times 2 = 30.$$

Upper incisors very small, in a curved row, nearly equally spaced, the outer pair inappreciably larger than the inner. No trace of lower incisors. Canines, premolars, and molars as in *Chæronycteris*, but there is no wide space behind the upper canine, where the "deciduous" anterior premolar might have stood. (I have never seen a case of its persistence in *Chæronycteris*, but there is always a wide space for it, and it is treated as present in all the published dental formulæ.)

Skull of medium proportions, the muzzle neither so developed as in *Chæronycteris mexicana* nor so reduced as in the species next to be described. Zygomata absent. Bony palate elongate, the posterior nares level with the middle of the glenoid surfaces. Pterygoid processes normal, not inflated or produced backwards to reach the auditory bullæ. Basisoccipital deeply excavated on each side of a strong median ridge, the latter continuous with a marked median vomerine ridge.

Type, *Hylonycteris Underwoodi*, sp. n.

This bat is evidently very closely allied to *Chæronycteris*, but the different structure of its pterygoid and sphenoid regions and the permanent absence of the anterior premolar appear to prevent its being definitely assigned to that genus. In this conclusion I have been confirmed by a study of the characters of *C. Godmani*, described below, which, at first sight appearing far more distinct from *Chæronycteris mexicana* than does *Hylonycteris Underwoodi*, shows the same essential structure of the base of the skull and the same marked diastema behind the upper canines.

*Hylonycteris Underwoodi*, sp. n.

Size about as in *Chaeronycteris minor*. Muzzle of medium length, not so conspicuously whiskered as in *C. mexicana*. Nose-leaf small, narrow, pointed, without distinct midrib. Ears fairly large, their inner margin evenly convex, tip rounded; outer margin slightly concave above, then convex, a much sharper and deeper notch than in *Chaeronycteris* separating the pointed antitragal part below. Wings attached to the ankles. Interfemoral membrane well developed, the tip of the short tail appearing in the middle of its upper surface. Calcar shorter than the foot. Feet short, the claws apparently bearing a greater proportion to their length than usual.

Fur practically confined to the body and the fleshy part of the forearms and hind legs, not extending on to the wings or interfemoral membranes.

Colour dark brown (seal-brown) above, the crown of the head almost black, below very slightly paler. Individually the hairs of the back are tricolor, darker brown basally and terminally, with a whitish-brown mesial ring.

Skull with the muzzle of medium proportions, but the palate is not so parallel-sided as in *Chaeronycteris*, the two rows of teeth diverging considerably behind. Teeth generally similar in form to those of *Chaeronycteris*, but rather shorter horizontally, and therefore less highly specialized than in that animal.

Dimensions of the type:—

Forearm 34.5 millim.

Skull: greatest length 23; basal length 20.3; interorbital breadth 4.2; breadth across brain-case 8.6; tip of muzzle to just behind anterior zygoma-root 9.8; length of palate 14.2; front of canine to back of  $m^3$  8.5, ditto below to back of  $m_3$  8.8.

Dimensions of a skin, softened and put in spirit:—

Forearm 32.5.

Nose-leaf, length 5.3; ear 11.5; thumb (c. u.) 10; index 32; third finger, metacarpus 33.5, first phalanx 14, second phalanx 18.5; fifth finger, metacarpus 29, first phalanx 7.3, second phalanx 11; lower leg 12; hind foot, s. u. 7, c. u. 9.8; calcar 6; tail 6; depth of interfemoral in centre 13.

*Hab.* Rancho Redondo, Costa Rica (type). Two other specimens from Tarbaca, Costa Rica.

*Type.* B.M. no. 3. 2. 1. 5. Collected 30th June, 1899, by C. F. Underwood. Three specimens.

This forms the second new genus of bats that Mr. Underwood has discovered, the first having been *Glyphonycteris*, described by me in 1896.

In studying this bat the following species also proves to need description:—

*Chæronycteris Godmani*, sp. n.

Size, as judged by forearm, about as in *C. minor*, but owing to the great reduction of the muzzle the skull is conspicuously smaller. Snout less heavily whiskered than in *C. mexicana*. Face small and pointed, very different to the long face of the other species. Nose-leaf triangular, about as broad below as high. Ears in shape and proportionate size about as in *C. mexicana*, but, owing to the shorter face, they reach when laid forward to the eye; antitragal lobe low, rounded, the notch behind it shallow. Calcar fairly long, reaching when laid against the foot to the middle of the claws.

Fur short and close, confined to the body and the fleshy parts of the forearms and thighs. Its colour (in spirit) appears to be a dull uniform brown above and below.

Skull differing conspicuously from that of the other species of the genus by its disproportionately small, delicate, and slender muzzle, the brain-case being nearly equal to that of *C. minor*, while the muzzle is not two thirds its size in that species. The measurements of the palate and tooth-rows given below afford evidence of this characteristic. Hinder edge of palate level with middle of glenoid surface. Pterygoid processes bulbous and reaching backwards, as in *C. mexicana* and *minor*, to the bullæ. Basioccipital excavated laterally, but the median ridge is not continued forward on to the sphenoid, which is quite flat. Ramus of lower jaw very slender, its vertical height behind  $p_1$  about 0·8 millim. Teeth very delicate, with wide gaps between them, their shapes as in *C. minor*; a large vacant space behind the upper canines. Upper incisors subequal, in pairs, widely separated in the middle line.

Dimensions of the type, measured on the spirit-specimen:—

Forearm 33·5 millim.

Head and body 47; tail 7; nose-leaf 3·5 × 3·0; ear 9·5; third finger, metacarpus 32, first phalanx 13, second phalanx 17; fifth finger, metacarpus 28, first phalanx 8, second phalanx 9·3; lower leg and foot, s. u. 18·5, c. u. 19·8; calcar 6·3; depth of interfemoral in middle line 12·5.

Skull: greatest length 19·6, basal length 17; breadth across brain-case 8; breadth of muzzle at anterior premolar 8;

tip of muzzle to supraorbital foramen 7·5; palate length 12; breadth between outer corners of  $m^3$  4; front of canine to back of  $m^3$  7·1.

*Hab.* Guatemala.

*Type.* Adult male in spirit. B.M. no. 79. 12. 24. 1. Collected by Mr. G. C. Champion and presented by F. DuCane Godman, Esq., in whose honour I have named it.

This bat was on arrival determined as *C. minor* by Dobson, but not only does its skull differ conspicuously from that referred by the same author in his Catalogue to Peters's species, but in the original description no mention is made of the proportions of the head or skull being in any way different from those of the typical species *C. mexicana*. In fact, the head-length of *C. minor* (26 millim.) is alone sufficient to prove the distinctness of the two forms.

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XXXVI.—*Note on the Technical Name of the Tasmanian Devil.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE current name for this animal, *Sarcophilus ursinus*, is based on the *Didelphys ursina* of Harris (Tr. Linn. Soc. ix. p. 176, 1808), but not of Shaw (Gen. Zool. i. pt. 2, p. 504, 1800), which is the Tasmanian wombat. On the principle of "once a synonym always a synonym," the name *ursinus* is not available for the animal to which it was applied at the later date, and a new name will therefore be required for the Tasmanian Devil.

I would suggest for it that of *Sarcophilus satanicus*.

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XXXVII.—*A new Duiker from West Africa.*  
By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE British Museum owes to Sir Douglas Brooke, Bart., the gift of three specimens—adult male, female, and young—of a Duiker from Fanti, from the collection of his father Sir Victor Brooke. These have hitherto been regarded as *Cephalophus Ogilbyi*; but an opportunity having occurred of examining a fresh skin and skull of the latter animal, brought home by Capt. Boyd Alexander from Fernando Po, I find that the mainland form is distinct from that of the island. In